

Is Said to Have to Flee From of Fuel Cuts Operations J.S. Cities and on Farms

By George C. Wilson
NGTON, June 8 (WP).—A shortage is catching up fast," warns the director of the national association of "Already a few tractors and idle for a couple of

of mail is coming into ington offices of farm ons and lawmakers in volume, according to is made yesterday.

fuel tanks have run few places, but the big whether there will be gasoline and diesel oil harvesting season comes

rgate Issue ed by Nixon Illege Speech

DO. Fla., June 8 (WP).—Nixon attempted to e the friendliest of au- demonstrate that his ation is not paralyzed by gate issue.

mentioning Watergate, called on the graduat- of Florida Technological to join in "building the America by tackling great enterprise."

ident hinted at possible changes in the ad- on's economic policies. ising of inflation, Mr. ed: "What can we do t?"

ment, of course, can we shall act where we is responsible to do so e it will be effective to a inflation.

sounded a familiar 1972 theme when he said United States must go international bargaining and to none" in military

broke no new ground. nute speech to an au- scribed by a Nixon aide y, the President was e- restate themes from his of the last year-and-half ation can be an island, cularly the United States ug out of its respon- to the world because we ver for peace," Mr. Nixon

The last few years have ated, we have proved, deserve respect and that id can have our con-

et Airliner id to Crash jack Attempt

OW, June 8 (UPI).—A rliner was reported to shed in southern Siberia. a Chinese border about is so, killing all aboard. ult of an attempted Communist sources said

act death toll was not though the plane in- Tu-104 Aeroflot airliner, bout 100 passengers, the aid.

the first reported crash et airliner as the result ing attempt, the second ttempt to hijack a Soviet

viet press has made no of the incident. The confirmed independent et and other Communist o gave similar ver-

ne was on a scheduled domestic flight from o China, east of Lake id 300 miles from the order. It was not know- rashed, but it appear- ar the end of its jour- sources said.

nces said they believed went down after a gun- ke out between the nd an armed guard.

April, Soviet sources o killed an airline pilot itted suicide after an ul attempt to hijack a n Leningrad to Stock- o plane landed safely.

ralization of Sex Laws proved by Bundestag

une 8 (AP).—The Bun- day approved, by a e sweeping reforms t liberalize 19th-century ut crack down on TV protect minors.

st German lawmakers a government bill that stricted sale of porno- wers: the permissible for homosexual acts onsenting males from nd lifts a ban on such s wife-swapping.

e in the Bundestag, s lower house, cl- three-year debate in conservative opposition charged that the re- id undermine moral

its of the bill, introduc- ellow Willy Brandt's aleral coalition, said s reflected changes in itudes and protected m of the individual to mination."

graphy Provision

vision permits porno- be published and sold st German over 18. ed films and literature th sadism, bestiality or sting.

law increases the pro- minors from harmful

sexual influences or molestation. It bans the sale of pornography at places frequented by minors, such as newsstands on streets. It removes a loophole from laws on statutory rape. Previously, an adult who had sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 could escape punishment if he was able to prove that he was not her first "seducer." This defense has now been invalidated.

To protect children from exposure to violent scenes shown on television, the law punishes "glorification" of brutality in communications media with stiff fines or up to one year in prison. It applies also to incitement to racial hatred by the media.

An Exemption

The law exempts from punishment the portrayal of violence if it illustrates "current events or history," thus avoiding legal problems over TV newscasts of wars and disasters.

It revises an 1871 law banning pouring in any form. Pre- viously, this statute had been so widely defined as to permit prosecution of wife-swappers who conducted the act in their own homes.

The new law limits the definition of procuring to involvement in prostitution by pimps and brothel owners.



United Press International

Senate Approves Farm Bill With Reduced Subsidy Limit

By Mary Russell
WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP).—The Senate passed a five-year overhaul of federal farm programs today and in response to high food prices voted to limit subsidy payments on wheat, cotton and feed grains to \$20,000 a farmer instead of \$30,000.

At the heart of the bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of 78-9 and now goes to the House, is the new "target price" method for determining farmers' income payments. If market prices remain high, this feature could result in no income payments for farmers, but, if prices fall, the government would make up the difference between the "target price" and what farmers receive on the market.

The Agriculture Department estimates that the high "target prices" set by the Senate bill could make the new program cost more than the present one if food and fiber prices drop too far.

The present program, expiring this year, gives farmers a variety of income payments regardless of the market price. It is estimated the government will pay out about \$2.7 billion for 1973. Costs under the new bill could jump to \$3.8 billion in 1974, the department estimates.

The new \$20,000 limitation a farm on subsidy payments would save between \$150 million and \$300 million annually, its sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., estimated.

"There is conclusive evidence that the only consequence of a lower payment limitation would be to save the taxpayers a lot of money and to reduce payments to a small minority of corporate farmers whose large payments have distorted the goals of this program," Sen. Bayh said in introducing an amendment to set the \$20,000 ceiling.

"We need to come out with a clear signal to housewives and consumers that we're going to keep payments to farmers in a reasonable limit. If we don't, we're going to have a consumer revolt on our hands." His amendment passed by a vote of 45-37.

The \$20,000 limit does not apply to payments made for leaving land idle.

The Senate narrowly rejected, 44 to 43, an amendment by Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, which would have prevented farmers from leasing parts of their land to relatives and friends in order to dodge the subsidy limits.

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., chairman of the Agriculture Committee, argued that Sen. Moss's amendment would amount to "confiscating property" and would "produce a scarcity of food in this country."

S. Korean CIA Said to Break Laws in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—The United States is attempting to verify reports that agents of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency have broken up at least two meetings of Koreans in this country, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The action was disclosed after Jai Myon Lee, 47, resigned as chief cultural and information attaché at the Korean Embassy and asked to remain in the United States permanently.

Press officer Charles W. Bray 3d said Mr. Lee met with a State Department official Wednesday and sought a change of status. Mr. Bray said that in some countries this would be called seeking asylum.

The Washington Post quoted Mr. Lee as saying he feared reprisals by the Korean CIA, an organization that has no connection with the CIA in the United States.

Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo said Mr. Lee's charges were groundless and that he had not been threatened by any member of the Korean Embassy staff.

"We deeply regret Dr. Lee's inappropriate act," Mr. Kim said. Mr. Lee charged that Korean CIA agents work out of the Korean Embassy and consulates across the United States, conducting illegal surveillance and intimidating Korean residents.

A spokesman for the State Department disclosed that reports had been received of at least two attempts by Korean officials to interfere with free assembly.

"We discussed this with the Korean Embassy at various levels, expressing our concern," the spokesman said.

One incident occurred during a rally for Kim Dae Jung, a former Korean opposition presidential candidate, in San Francisco last month. Hecklers attempted to disrupt the meeting, and when police seized one of them, a Korean diplomat intervened on his behalf.

Another incident occurred in St. Louis, and there were reports of a third incident in Boston.

Heath Accepts Peking Invitation

LONDON, June 8 (UPI).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei today invited Prime Minister Edward Heath to visit China this year and Mr. Heath has accepted, government officials said.

It will be the first visit by a British prime minister to China. A date will be fixed later, the officials said.

Mr. Chi, who arrived here Wednesday, is scheduled to go to London on Sunday. The officials said two days of talks between Mr. Chi and British officials were marked by "cordiality, ease and frankness." There was a reception for Mr. Chi today at Mr. Heath's 10 Downing Street residence.

Quasar Held Most Distant Object Found

May Be 10 Billion
Light Years Away
SANTA CRUZ, Calif., June 8 (AP).—Two astronomers reported yesterday the discovery of a quasar believed to be the most distant recorded object in the universe.

The quasi-stellar object identified as OQ-172 may be 10 billion light years from earth, the discoverers said.

By that computation, OQ-172 started seeding out its light and radio waves long before the sun, the earth or the moon existed, even as stellar dust, Prof. E. Joseph Wampler said.

Prof. Wampler and Prof. E. Margaret Burbidge of the University of California teamed in identifying the quasar with highly advanced electronic equipment linked with the UC Lick Observatory's 120-inch telescope.

U.K. Royal Observatory
Prof. Burbidge is professor of astronomy at UC San Diego and director of the Royal Observatory in Sussex, England. Prof. Wampler is associate professor of astronomy at UC Santa Cruz and associate astronomer at Lick, atop Mount Hamilton, near San Jose.

The speed of light is 186,000 miles a second. A light year expresses the distance light travels in a year.

Prof. Burbidge and Prof. Wampler, working with a consortium of U.S. and British scientists, started tracking OQ-172 with maps prepared by radio astronomers at the royal radar, establishment in Malvern, England.

"They started an optical search for the source of powerful radio signals and found one of the brightest and most powerful quasars ever seen."

"It is intrinsically one of the brightest objects known," Prof. Wampler said.

"Studies of Spectrum"

"Because of that, astronomers will be able to make detailed studies of its spectrum. Hopefully, they will find new clues to such mysteries as how these bright objects generate energy and how the universe is structured."

Quasar is a shorthand name for quasi-stellar sources. A key characteristic of quasars is that they show large red shifts in the electromagnetic spectrum recorded from their light.

Many astronomers interpret large red shifts as indicating great distance. Therefore, OQ-172, the object with the greatest red shift ever recorded, is believed to be as far into the universe as anyone has yet seen, Prof. Wampler said.

Connally Staying, White House Says

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP).—The White House denied yesterday that prospective changes in the administration include the departure of John B. Connally, the former Treasury secretary who is now a part-time adviser to the President.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that Mr. Connally was unhappy at the lack of a definite assignment and had told friends he was ready to quit.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Connally had told him he was not quitting. At the same time Mr. Warren said, however, that Mr. Connally "would not stay forever" and that he had not been given any specific assignment. No specific role was envisaged for Mr. Connally when he joined the administration less than a month ago, Mr. Warren said.

The White House also denied a report published by Business Week magazine that Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz is unhappy and also may resign.

Two Compromises Clear Path For European Security Talks

HELSINKI, June 8 (Reuters).—The 34-nation talks to prepare the ground for a European security conference ended today after two problems that had bogged down discussions for days were finally settled.

First, Yugoslavia and France agreed on a compromise in their tussle over whether the Helsinki talks should be linked with the East-West talks in Vienna on reductions of troops.

Then Malta backed down from its stand on the participation of Arab states in the main conference, opening July 3, clearing the way for the final communiqué.

The net result of the talks, which began on Nov. 22, was a 30-page document containing recommendations of the 34. East, West and neutral nations and the agenda for next month's full dress security conference.

The ambassador-level talks resumed today in an atmosphere made tense by Malta's continuing insistence that Arab Mediterranean states have full rights at the main conference. Western sources were suggesting that Malta's stand was even risking its own participation in the conference.

But the deadlock was broken when Malta accepted mention of the Arab states on the agenda.

Earlier, the French-Yugoslav disagreement on linking the Helsinki and Vienna talks was resolved through a mention on the agenda dealing with military aspects of security of participant

nations stating their "desire to be informed about relevant developments from the point of view of their own security."

Western representatives expressed particular pleasure over a group of agenda items dealing with human contacts, cultural exchange, education and information.

Chinese Suspicions Cited
STOCKHOLM, June 8 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Krister Wickman said today that Chinese leaders have expressed serious misgivings about the upcoming European security conference and the East-West discussions on troop cuts during talks in Peking.

Mr. Wickman, who ended a one-week visit to China Wednesday and then went to Hanol, said in a Swedish Broadcasting Corp. interview that Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei had warned him of "the Soviets' long-range design for Europe."

"Chou En-lai put it this ironic way: 'Good luck with your troop-cut talks. But it means that as troops are reduced in Europe the pressure will increase along our border with the Soviet Union.'"

Nixon Clears U.S. Europe Projects

NEW YORK, June 8 (UPI).—President Nixon informed President Georges Pompidou of France last week that two U.S. airplane engine manufacturers could participate in a joint venture with European aircraft manufacturers, Business Week magazine said today.

President Nixon, in a reversal of policy, will allow General Electric and the Pratt and Whitney Division of United Aircraft to participate in the ventures with European companies to produce new-generation jet engines for commercial aircraft, the magazine said.

GE will be permitted to join SNECMA, the French government-owned aircraft engine company, to produce the CFM-56 engine. Pratt and Whitney will join forces with the German consortium MTU, and an Italian group formed by Fiat and Alfa Romeo to build the JT-10D engine.

Kidnappers Free Boy, 8

BERGAMO, Italy, June 8 (Reuters).—An 8-year-old son of a Bergamo hotel owner kidnapped 17 days ago, was found safe yesterday in the grounds of a deserted house near here. His parents are believed to have paid a ransom of at least \$188,000.

Swiss Alerted To Dangers of French Driving

GENEVA, June 8 (UPI).—Driving in France is more dangerous than elsewhere, the Swiss Touring Club said today. It warned its members to exercise the utmost care on French roads.

"Vacationers going to France—more than in any other country—must be extra careful to avoid an accident," the club said.

"We recommend that drivers above all drive defensively in this country," it said. "The club said Italy was the next most dangerous country in which to drive, followed by West Germany and Spain."

Rhodesian Group Shifts on '71 Plan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 8 (UPI).—Rhodesia's National Association of Colored People (NACP) yesterday withdrew its support for the 1971 Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals and called for a national convention to devise a new constitution.

The association represents Rhodesia's 16,000 people of mixed descent.

A NACP statement said it had originally accepted the 1971 proposals with "grave reservations."

But Rhodesian government measures since 1971 had undermined whatever confidence it had in the honest implementation of the proposals, the NACP statement said.

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Japanese, Bearing Yen, Swoop on Paris for Art, Wine, Etc.

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, June 8 (NYT)—They roll in on their double-decker bubble-domed Paris-Vision buses from the Arc de Triomphe to the Latin Quarter to Montmartre with their necklaces of cameras. They are spending up a storm on Chanel perfume, Dior scarves, Cardin ties and Vivion handbags in boutiques whose windows display ideographs instead of "English Spoken Here."

At 11, one of the growing number of French gift shops that cater exclusively to them, the manager, Jean-Pierre Visan, said while his browsing customers slipped Coca-Cola from paper cups: "It is true, the Japanese—they are buying the way the Americans used to buy in the old days."

They are almost cornering the markets in wool, in wine, in art. Japan Air Lines has begun a 30-story hotel for them near the Eiffel Tower, where souvenir models are stamped "Made in Japan." Eight years ago there was one Japanese restaurant in Paris; today there are 16, as well

as three bars, one of them homosexual. The Japanese are the most attentive students at the Gordon Bleu cooking school and "particularly brilliant" apprentice chefs in the three-star kitchens of the Grand Vétour, the Tour d'Argent and Lasserre.

Led by Kenzo Takada, the imaginative designer for the couturier known as Jap, they are invading the French fashion industry.

Along and near the Avenue de l'Opéra, the commercial center of Paris, shops, banks and travel agencies focusing on a Japanese clientele are multiplying. Japanese salesmen use abacuses to calculate bills.

Three years ago, Japanese visitors numbered 90,000. This year, 200,000 will come to Paris. In five years, according to a privately owned Japan travel bureau, there will be a million.

The pervasive Japanese presence here, reflecting the enormous boom in Japanese travel abroad, results from the health of the yen and the economy and the recent easing of money and customs restrictions.

Virtually all the travelers are on package tours. They stick together because they are inhibited by formidable differences in language and culture, but the Americans in the pre-De Gaulle era, they are indulging in a greatly romanticized love affair with Paris.

"They believe that in France they can find the highest level of culture and civilization in Europe," said Masaya Tachino, director of the government-run tourist office.

The Japanese troop from their tour buses at the Grand Hotel, the Hotel du Louvre and the Ambassador in the Opéra district and at the Hotel Ritz-Barrault, a Japanese deep in the Left Bank. They also favor the glitzy new Japanese near the western edge of Paris, where there is a Japanese staff and a Japanese restaurant, The Louis d'Or, dining in the French tradition.

"The Japanese are marvelous," said a member of the Saint-Jacques staff. "Of all the tourists we get here they are the best behaved, the most

courteous. You should see the state they leave their rooms in when they check out—immaculate! I've known some who make their own beds in the morning."

In wine as in food the Japanese are learning Western ways fast. The Soutory Co., makers, importers and exporters of wine, whiskey and other spirits, is angling to buy the chateau and vineyard of Collavert near Bordeaux.

The neighbors think that the present proprietor should not make a deal with "people quite that foreign."

"The British, the Americans—they have gotten used to them after all these years," said a Japanese wine grower, "but they also favor the glitzy new Japanese. Do you realize, we don't even know whether they appreciate wine."

Fred Raymond Rager, manager of the French Viticultural Society, a man who has a healthy respect for Japanese wine buyers, could not resist telling about a customer who purchases great vintages and displays them in glass cases in his Tokyo living room.

Cow Is First Large Animal Born Of Embryo Kept in Deep Freeze

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—For the first time, a large has been born of an embryo that was kept for a week in a state of suspended animation.

A healthy pure-bred Hereford bull calf was born to a Hereford cross Friesian cow on a British Agric Research Council experimental farm.

Previously, only mice have been bred this way. The cow was not the test tube calf's real mother, nine months ago eggs already fertilized by artificial insemination were removed from another cow.

They were treated with anti-freeze to prevent formation of crystals and then frozen very slowly to minus 196 Centigrade and stored for six days.

Then they were thawed out and two eggs were transferred to the cow which acted as a "host" mother. Only one developed to full term, although both did well up to 42 days of pregnancy.

A spokesman for the research council said it was too soon to say whether the technique would cause genetic change. The breakthrough was understood to pave the way for term storage of embryonic high-breed cattle—or threatened with extinction.

If one strain of cattle ran into short supply, "frozen" could be taken from the freezer and planted in another to maintain the line. Stocks of valuable genetic eggs kept long after the parents are dead.

New Europe-Israel Cable Adds Telephone

TEL AVIV, June 8 (AP)—Israel, France and Italy have signed an agreement to install a \$100-million submarine communications cable. The cable, 1,840 kilometers long, will connect Israel and Europe.

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الشرق الأوسط

With 7 Others

DW Admits He Opposed but Denies Aiding Hanoi

By William L. Claiborne

TON, June 8 (WP).—Sgt. Young, a 27-year-old Green Beret, admitted he opposed the North Vietnamese government but denied aiding Hanoi. He was captured by North Vietnamese forces in 1970 while serving in South Vietnam.

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Goering, of Hitler, Dies

June 8 (UPI).—Ernst Goering, 80, widow of a local commander Hermann Goering, died today in a local hospital. He was a German soldier and a member of the Nazi regime.

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MILITARY MEN—Decorated Viet Cong officers talking with Polish officer at party celebrating fourth anniversary of the Provisional Revolutionary Government Party was held on Wednesday at the Viet Cong compound at Tan Son Nhut air base in Saigon.

Modest Progress Reported

Kissinger-Tho Talks Are Ending in Paris

(Continued from Page 1) and of the demining of North Vietnam ports. Mr. Kissinger is expected to hold a news conference immediately after the talks. The talks are expected to end tomorrow morning.

Cambodian, Red Troops Fight At Close Quarters for Road

BEK CHAN, Cambodia, June 8 (UPI).—Government forces and Communist troops today fought for control of Highway 4, Phnom Penh's vital link to the sea. The fighting was intense and close-quarters.

Ad by 'U.S. IRA' Backs Violence; U.K. Soldier Shot

BEIRUT, June 8 (UPI).—British troops clashed with gunmen in sporadic violence in Northern Ireland today and a self-described "American Irish Republican Army" pledged to back the IRA "until freedom is obtained."

African Miners Get Better Jobs

JOHANNESBURG, June 8 (Reuters).—Experienced African miners are to boost their earnings by taking over a few technical tasks previously reserved for whites. The government-approved plan was announced yesterday.

Japan Transport Strike

TOKYO, June 8 (AP).—Public transport workers in Tokyo and 36 other major cities stopped subways, buses and streetcars up to eight hours today in a strike over working conditions and the management of the public transportation service. Officials said the strike affected an estimated four million commuters.

Athens Reveals Plan to Make Papadopoulos First President

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, June 8 (UPI).—The Greek government announced plans tonight designed to insure the continued rule of provisional President George Papadopoulos for at least seven more years. It said that Mr. Papadopoulos, the 54-year-old former army colonel who led the military coup six years ago, would be elected Greece's first president at the time of a referendum scheduled next month.

The nationwide poll next month also is being organized to approve changes in the Greek constitution following the decree last week abolishing the monarchy and creating a presidential parliamentary republic. The move deposed King Constantine, who has been in exile in Rome since the collapse of a counter-coup 5 1/2 years ago.

The plans came in the form of an announcement of "fundamental principles" to be followed in the new republic. They translate into extensive powers for the president, who will have virtually total control over national defense, foreign affairs, public order as well as the right to order public plebiscites.

With elections next year, government spokesmen said, Greece would also have a 200-seat parliament, 20 members of which will be appointed by Mr. Papadopoulos. All candidates, however, are expected to be carefully chosen by the regime, which has made it clear that ousted politicians and the old parties would not be allowed to participate again in Greek political life.

Decision Made

Mr. Stamatiopoulos stressed that Greeks would not be choosing next month between the monarchy and the republic. He said that decision had already been made and that the people would be voting for implementing the new form of government and for their first president and vice-president, who will be picked by Mr. Papadopoulos.

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MUSIC

A Soviet Composer's Battle

By Henry Kamm

VIENNA (NYT)—Andrei Volkonsky—he makes no use of his title, Prince—one of the Soviet Union's most advanced and therefore least played composers, as well as a noted harpist, pianist and conductor, arrived here a few days ago as a refugee from Moscow.

Although he is no more Jewish than his princely near-namesake, a central character of Tolstoy's "War and Peace," the Soviet Union allowed him to leave as an emigrant to Israel.

"The Soviet authorities finally had the intelligence and wisdom to allow a composer to go away who was of no use to them in the fulfillment of their musical five-year plans because he could not compose the kind of music that alone can be played in the Soviet Union," the haggard and mustached 40-year-old musician said in a dingy hotel room. "It was just a speck of dirt in the

grand marble palace of Soviet culture."

Mr. Volkonsky said he had fought for 25 years to establish and preserve his artistic individuality before reaching the decision to request the right to emigrate last December.

"In my case there was not the slightest bureaucratic delay" in the automatic punishment, the composer said, twiddling the cane he has been using occasionally since an auto accident a few years ago.

"The next day I was expelled from the Union of Composers," he said. "All my concerts were canceled. The record company was instructed not to issue the records I had just made. The program of the Taganka Theater was reprinted to remove my name as the composer of the incidental music for their production of 'Tarantula,' although the music is still played."

In the five months of suspense

Soviet composer
Andrei
Volkonsky
in Vienna.



and unemployment that followed, Mr. Volkonsky sold most of his scores and books and, when that money ran out, ate with his friends.

"When I went to the passport office to inquire about the long delay, the man said, 'Why do you come to ask? When you are refused we will let you know.' 'I finally got it this month when despair was not far away,' he said. He pulled out a Soviet exit visa—from a gray wallet bearing the monogram 'A. S.' The wallet was that of Arnold Schoenberg and was sent to Mr. Volkonsky by the composer's widow, who recognized him as a disciple of the master of serial music in difficult circumstances.

"The great revelation and, with it, my overnight, radical transformation as a composer came when I first heard the 'Five Pieces for Orchestra' of Schoenberg about 1958," Mr. Volkonsky said.

His early essays in the style failed to get performances outside private circles until a Moscow Conservatory concert in 1961.

The audience, mainly young, made clear its feelings by remaining in the lobby and on the stairs throughout the first

half of the concert, which consisted of approved Soviet compositions, and cheered the second half, consisting of two works by Mr. Volkonsky, so enthusiastically that both had to be repeated.

As a result, no further works of Mr. Volkonsky were ever played at Moscow concerts.

Frustrated as a composer, Mr. Volkonsky devoted himself to the re-creation of music that was not being played in his country. He founded and directed the first group to play Renaissance music in recent times in the Soviet Union.

His Madrigal Ensemble became one of the most popular attractions on the concert stage, playing several concerts each year in Moscow and Leningrad and traveling throughout the provinces.

He left the ensemble two years ago, he said, because he recalled what the Russian poet Osip Mandelstam once said to Boris Pasternak, who, because he could not write what he wished, was devoting himself to translations of classics.

"Mandelstam told Pasternak to beware that at the end of his life his work would be 20 volumes of translations and two slim books of his own," Mr. Volkonsky said.

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THEATER IN LONDON

The Dangers of Ignoring the Word

By John Walker

LONDON, June 8 (NYT)—It is both a happy and a sad event to have the marvelous Open Theater in London at the Roundhouse. Happy, because of the opportunity it offers to see again this most accomplished of experimental theater companies, and sad because its director, Joseph Chaikin, has announced that the group will disband next fall after a final American tour.

The Open Theater began in New York 10 years ago. It is six years since the company was last in London. The first play this time, "The Mutation Show," is, it must be admitted, a disappointment compared with the tremendous "America Ethereal" of 1967. The satiric power of Jean-Claude Van Hulle's plays, culminating in a scene of hallucinatory horror as giant masked figures smashed up a motel room has remained ever fresh and vivid in my mind.

"The Mutation Show" is already fading, although it was enjoyable while it lasted and gave ample demonstration of the group's superb physical coordination, its immense ability to communicate on non-verbal levels, to create powerful images that have a visceral impact.

"The Mutation Show" presents a parade of freaks, introduced by a fairground barker (literally): The Bird Lady, The Man Who Smiles, The Man Who Hiss Himself, The Thinker, The Petrified Man. They all perform their obsessive specialties, their past is hinted at in a series of short scenes, and also their future—at the end they begin to imitate each other's actions, emerging in the process into recognizable human beings.

Powerful Images

All this is achieved with the minimum of speech, but with a great deal of noise: grunts, groans, shrieks, cries, drums throbbling, whistles squealing. These rhythmic sounds combined with the precise discipline of the company's movements are enough to communicate a great deal. Some of the images—there is a horrific moment of birth as a bloodstained man emerges from a small box and stands confused



Coral Browne and Ian Holm in Edward Bond's "The Sea."

in the light—pack immense power. But if the Open Theater reveals how much conventional theater, particularly in inhibited England, has lost by avoiding the physical, by limiting the range of the human

voice to precise articulation of rational speech, it also demonstrates the dangers of ignoring the word, of abandoning a text. It is a natural reaction to our over-literary theater but here it

is being elevated to a dogma: company seems now to do only avoid words. The risk of destruction in "America Ethereal," full of noise but with all the more startlingly followed scenes of verbal exchanges.

Even so, it is good to see Open Theater with its ensemble—Raymond Barr, Chaikin, Tom Lillard, Schmidman, Tina Shep Zimet—deserve only praise. Besides "The Show," the company's repertoire includes "Terminal," an active work in which it is death, and "Nightmare in Progress."

Other recent London: "The Cherry Orchard" by Chekhov, at the National; Michael Blakemore's plays up the farcical side of comedy in making the what inconsequential, excellent performances, a Constance Cummings at Horden.

"Oryx," with book by Laurence and lyrics by Stephen at the Piccadilly. Go traditional American for Lansbury as an all mother determined to ugly-ducking daughter star.

"The Men Nobody Knows" at the Royal Court. If you cast that looks much a pleasant enough muz youth.

"The Sea," by Edward Bond. High minded, full of dark mended, full of darkness with faultless performance Ian Holm as a mad vill and Coral Browne as grande dame.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT)—This is how critics rate new films and plays in New York:

Films

"The Mattel Affair," directed by Francesco Rosi from a screenplay by Tomaso Guerra and Rosi, received generally mixed reactions. Roger Greenspan wrote

in The Times: "In the time between the end of World War II and his death in 1962, Enrico Mattel put together an industrial-service complex that was at the very least instrumental in shaping Italy's postwar economic boom. The mystery of Mattel's life and death and of the investigation following the death, is the subject of Francesco Rosi's 'The Mattel Affair.' The film seems scrupulously accurate at least to the events of his hero's life, and fairly often it resembles an awkwardly dramatized biographical documentary. But occasionally it comes brilliantly alive. Such sequences owe a good deal to the acting talents of Gian Maria Volonte, who complicates the character of Mattel."

"Emperor of the North Pole," directed by Robert Aldrich found favor with four (of 14 reporting) New York critics, among them Timesman Vincent Canby. "It's not exactly 'Cries and Whispers,'" he admits, "but it's superior moviemaking of its kind." Its kind is pure action melodrama, set in the American Northwest during the Depression and starring Lee Marvin as the greatest hobo of his day. He attempts to hitch a free ride on a freight train whose conductor (Ernest Borgnine) is known throughout hobo jungles as "the meanest conductor alive." Canby warns people "falling to comic book blood and gore" to stay away. But the film is full of "extraneous challenges, impossible predicaments and improbable escapes"—for those who like that sort of thing.

"A Doll's House"—the Claire Bloom version, directed by Patrick Garland, and also starring Anna Massey, Dame Edith Evans, Denholm Elliott, Anthony Hopkins and Ralph Richardson—got glowing

Plays

"Nash at Nine," a new true with verses and Oden Nash, is "unimpressive," says Clive Barnes New York Times. "much one admires O. I suspect that for me a little Nash goes a long way." The central figure Marshall, who seems to be a kind of Nash from Springfield, the music which, Barnes "appropriately gentle" is "necent." It is played Helen Hayes Theater.

"Smith," a musical by Dean Fuller, Tony and Matt Dubey and Dubey, "is a pleasant social to take Aunt J. Nebraska to," Clive Barnes. The music is so large says, "that by the end you have forgotten began." Don Murray, the botanist who is the sex life of red radi some very funny not Virginia Sandilur has a and a zippy personality is at the Eden Theater.

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Warning Signals...

"With hindsight, it is apparent that I should have given more heed to the warning signals I received along the way about a Watergate cover-up, and less to the reassurances," President Nixon stated on May 22. Noteworthy among White House pronouncements on Watergate, this is a statement that is growing ever truer as the disclosures mount.

The White House has now confirmed that Mr. Nixon met numerous times early this year to discuss the Watergate morass with his former counsel, John W. Dean 3d. Another former aide, John D. Ehrlichman, has given sworn testimony about his many contacts with Watergate figures, including passing references to discussions with the President on the subject. He claimed that throughout February, Mr. Nixon was unable to get a coherent report of the Watergate matter "in its broadest aspects" from Mr. Dean.

Yet the President told the American people in his April 30 television speech: "I discounted the stories in the press that appeared to implicate members of my administration or other officials of the campaign committee. Until March of this year, I remained convinced that the denials were true and that the charges of involvement by members of the White House staff were false."

In other words, in all these discussions over many weeks and months, nothing was said that seriously aroused presidential suspicions.

But by Mr. Nixon's own accounts, there were in-house grounds for disquiet long before that—even if one ignored the newspaper stories day after day, as Mr. Nixon apparently chose to do.

On July 1, 1972, just two weeks after the fateful burglary, Mr. Nixon's trusted campaign manager and confidant, John N. Mitchell, abruptly resigned. Did the President never wonder why? Even if, according to versions now current, Watergate was not mentioned when the two men discussed the former attorney general's withdrawal, did Mr. Nixon not feel it worthwhile to look discreetly for a possible connection? On July 6, the acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation informed the President personally that "the matter of Watergate might lead higher."

When, subsequently, the President admitted that "unethical, as well as illegal, activities took place in the course of the campaign," he stated "none of these took place with my specific approval or knowledge." Perhaps he should explain activities which may have occurred with his "non-specific" approval or knowledge.

A few weeks ago The Times published a letter from a reader with an assessment which is standing up well to the test of time and new disclosures: "Either [Mr. Nixon] knew what was happening and is therefore responsible, or he did not know and is therefore irresponsible."

...the CIA...

The memorandums prepared by Central Intelligence Agency officials (IHT, June 5) spell out in painfully clear detail the Nixon administration's effort to pervert the CIA for its own domestic political purposes.

In the first of these memorandums, Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA, set down what Richard Helms, the head of the CIA, told H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in the latter's office at the White House on June 23, 1972:

"Director Helms said he had talked to Gray [the acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation] on the previous day and made plain to him that the agency [CIA] was not behind this matter and that it was not connected with it. None of the suspects was working for it nor had worked for the agency in the last two years. He had told Gray that none of his investigators was touching any covert projects of the agency, current or ongoing."

In any properly run administration, that definitive statement from the head of the CIA should have ended any further discussion. But the Nixon men were obviously not deterred for a moment.

"Haldeman then stated that I could tell Gray that I had talked to the White House and suggested that the investigation not be pushed further. . . . I then agreed to talk to Gray, as directed," the Walters memorandum continues.

The question immediately arises: Why did the White House not convey its instructions directly to Mr. Gray? It is said that Gen. Walters evidently felt it necessary to accept this demeaning assignment, but after

two weeks of play-acting he refused to be used any further. On July 6, he told Mr. Gray: "In all honesty I could not tell him to cease future investigations on the grounds that it would compromise the security interests of the United States."

Meanwhile, John Dean, the President's counsel, had tried to draw the CIA more deeply into the conspiracy by suggesting that the agency provide bail for the defendants and pay their salaries, requests which the CIA wisely rejected.

President Nixon's responsibility for this perversion of the CIA is heavy. Since Mr. Haldeman was the President's chief aide and since only the President can command the CIA, the authority behind the instructions was evident.

Mr. Nixon has already admitted some responsibility: "I instructed Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman to insure that the investigation of the break-in not expose either an unrelated covert operation of the CIA or activities of the White House investigations unit—and to see that this was personally coordinated between Gen. Walters and Mr. Gray."

Since no "unrelated covert operation" of the CIA was endangered, the agency was being used as a screen to protect the White House investigation unit, the so-called "plumbers." The activities of these plumbers have not yet been fully investigated and exposed, but it is already clear that some of their secret deeds were illegal. It is also clear that it was grossly improper for President Nixon to attempt to conceal those deeds behind the facade of the CIA.

...and Mr. Hoover

On New Year's Day 1970, President Nixon telephoned J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to congratulate him on his 75th birthday. Later in the day, Mr. Nixon let it be known that there were no plans for Mr. Hoover's retirement.

The FBI director devoted much of that year to the battle against Black Panthers, insurgent college students, anti-war Catholic priests and a variety of other groups he considered threats to the nation's security. In October, 1970, the President personally handed to Mr. Hoover and Attorney General John N. Mitchell the administration's new antiriot bill which he termed a tool in the total war against organized crime and "terrorist" activities.

Yet 1970 was also the year in which, according to Mr. Nixon, Mr. Hoover's "protest" blocked the President's efforts to expand domestic intelligence-gathering. White House

documents (IHT, June 8) disclose "Mr. Hoover's concern that the civil liberties people may become upset." This was also the year in which Mr. Hoover's refusal to cooperate "shut off his agency's liaison with the CIA altogether," in the President's words. This was one reason, Mr. Nixon has suggested, why ultimately the White House established its own security organization—the organization which later masterminded the Watergate and Ellsberg break-ins.

Mr. Nixon was not the only President who normally treated the late FBI director with a deference that ought not to be accorded any public official in a democracy, least of all the chief of the secret police. It was nevertheless left to Mr. Nixon to extol Mr. Hoover's virtues during his lifetime and then to saddle the dead man with much of the blame for policies that ultimately led to the Watergate scandal and its cover-up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ferocious U.S. Infighting

Allegation upon allegation pile up against President Nixon for his part in covering up the bugging of the Democratic party headquarters. Whether he will be impeached or forced to resign is an open question. But Americans of both parties and all viewpoints ought to be aware that the outside world stands astonished at the ferocity of the

political infighting in Washington. It is not just the fate of a President that is at stake here, it is the future of the office itself. How much more battering can it take before the White House is discredited beyond repair? It is one thing to prick swollen authority and quite another to allow a vendetta to undermine the U.S. Constitution.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 9, 1898

MADRID—The situation in Madrid, or rather Spain, is extraordinary. Not a soul can do more than guess—and that most vague—about what is going to happen. The Spaniards would welcome any peace which left them their colonies. They are a people who do not reason, and therefore it is impossible to get from them any idea as to how such a result could be possible. More than one statesman declares that the country is going headlong into ruin. It is quite likely so.

Fifty Years Ago

June 9, 1923

NEW YORK—The low standing of cinema production was deplored at the International Congress on Motion Picture Art here by Mr. W. B. Maxwell, the well-known English novelist. He said the cinema has almost destroyed English country life because servants refused to live away from the movies. Mr. Adolf Zukor said that soon the pictures will begin to develop along artistic lines now that mechanical perfection and business stability have been achieved.



The New White House Staff

By James Reston

NEW YORK—President Nixon's new White House staff answers some of the questions of the public mind, but not by any means all the questions. He has changed the men, but has he changed the system? Has he installed at the center of power a truth squad or a rescue squad? These are hard and maybe unfair questions, the answers to which nobody will know for a while, but the problem now, as everybody knows, is to restore public confidence in a battered administration, and while this cannot be done until all the evidence is in on the Watergate scandals, the President's reaction to the wreckage doesn't remove the public doubts.

Some of his moves have been reassuring. He didn't want to let Haldeman and Ehrlichman go but he did. He didn't want to revise his concept of executive privilege or have an independent prosecutor with access to the facts and the power of granting immunity to witnesses, but he agreed under pressure. All this is to the good. He is moving again and asserting his authority, and it is a fair assumption that Gen. Halg, Mel Laird, and John Connally, all of whom moved into the White House against their personal desires and interests, didn't do so in order to perpetuate the Nixon-Haldeman-Ehrlichman politico system that led to the present crisis. So even the "system" is changing.

Halg will give him personal loyalty and administrative skill. Laird and Connally, who have their own ambitions and constituencies, will provide the independent political professionalism that the young amateurs and hucksters in the old team lacked, and Len Garment, replacing John Dean as the White House counsel, is a sensitive and competent lawyer. Garment was in charge of the 300th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in the White House, and now he has the influence, as well as the desire, to help the President restore the unity of the republic by July 4, 1978.

Still, something holds President Nixon back from making the simple but dramatic moves that would support his claims that he wants to get to the bottom of this tragedy, expose all the facts as quickly as possible so that the country can get beyond this nightmare, and concentrate on the great questions of public policy at home and abroad. There are times in the career

of a President or the history of a nation when the only refuge is the truth—all of it, no matter how embarrassing to the past, so that we can get on to the future. But something holds the President back something that makes him reject the notion of a bipartisan staff and cabinet and turn to insiders like Halg, Connally and Laird, something that tells him not to come forward all the way with his own story and answer the anxious questions on the public mind.

For example, he is worried now, and no wonder, about the Senate Watergate hearings going on for weeks and even months, every television witness adding another drop of doubt and poison on the men who worked for his re-election.

The Watergate senators are being asked to suspend the hearings, or at least to get all the principal witnesses on camera, to clear the President's name, so that the President can go on with his "larger duties" of governing the country, removing the doubts of the people, and giving Archibald Cox, the Watergate prosecutor, a chance to study the facts and put in jail the people who broke the law.

Power to Speak

But if the President wants to get to the bottom of all this, as he says, and cut across all this interminable testimony in the Senate hearings, he doesn't have to wait for the testimony of Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Dean and all the rest to stand on his constitutional rights to defy subpoenas from the courts or the Ervin committee.

Even in this awkward political and legal situation, the President has the power to speak. There is nothing that prevents him from saying that he wants, voluntarily, to give a deposition to the prosecutors or the Senate Watergate committee, on his knowledge or ignorance of the whole affair.

Nixon still has more power than anybody else. Assuming his innocence, he had the authority to bring into the White House staff and the cabinet new men who would be seen by the country to be objective, and who would be the basis of a new bipartisan national government. This he rejected.

Also, he had the power to deal with all the questions of his involvement in the scandals, by offering to give a deposition to the investigators from the courts

and the Senate, but he has not done that either.

So while he has made progress, the crisis of confidence remains. He has changed the staff, and he may even have changed the "system"; but he has still left the doubt about whether he has installed in the White House a truth squad or a rescue squad.

He is still holding back, manipulating rather than facing the doubts of the nation; and the result is that, despite the progress he has made in the past few days, he is still in terrible trouble.

WASHINGTON—Melvin R. Laird's eleventh hour rescue expedition into Richard M. Nixon's White House, stubbornly resisted by both men all spring for divergent reasons, was finally forced on them last weekend at Camp David by the desperate bleakness of the situation.

Conflicting with his own desires and a pledge to his family, Laird accepted the top domestic post at the White House only after he saw domestic policy there had become immobilized by the Watergate scandal. President Nixon, who prefers advisers who give no advice and is not overly fond of the advice-prone Laird, offered the job only after incessant importuning by congressional Republicans, when he saw every other course closing fast.

Accordingly, while Laird's appointment has raised flagging Republican morale on Capitol Hill (where presidential resignation talk had been rising), the result is that, despite the progress he has made in the past few days, he is still in terrible trouble.

The Laird-to-the-White-House campaign began last fall long before Watergate's first eruption. Broyce Harlow, critical of the closed operation run by H.R. (Bob) Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, privately boosted Laird as a super-presidential assistant. Laird would have no part of it, particu-

Indian Ocean Change And the Oil Lifeline

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—Once again the nebulous balance is changing in the enormous and strategically important Indian Ocean. Over the last decade, Soviet naval influence has steadily grown in the region between the Red Sea, Mauritania, and the Bay of Bengal. At the same time, the British withdrew from the Persian Gulf and there was a dramatic build-up in Iranian military power.

Now, a new pattern emerges in the shifting kaleidoscope. France is being gradually extruded from the area between Djibouti, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar.

This area is so far from the United States that Americans rarely consider its importance. Nevertheless, the mouth of the Red Sea leads from the Indian Ocean directly into the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Further north, the Persian Gulf controls access to the greatest reserves of the oil that fuels modern industry. And the busiest highway for supertankers plying between the Middle East and Europe is through the Indian Ocean and Mozambique channel which separates Madagascar from Africa.

Thus, any significant alteration in the power balance of this distant waterway could affect both the economies and military calculations of almost all important nations. And as a consequence of difficulties France is experiencing with Madagascar, once a French colony but now the independent Malagasy Republic, a new train of events may be set in motion.

French Ouster

Until this month, Paris had an agreement with the Malagasy government permitting it to station there one Foreign Legion regiment, one paratroop regiment, an air force detachment and a naval contingent manning the important base of Diego Suarez, a key to southern African and Indian Ocean strategy. Now, Madagascar insists these forces be withdrawn.

The French hope to redeploy some of them in their island of Reunion to the east, but facing the risk of a civil war, they are reluctant to do so. Moreover, following the example of another former French colony, Mauritania in West Africa, Madagascar has decided to quit the franc zone. This constitutes a severe blow to France's attempt to erect on the traces of its former empire a coherent economic and monetary system. What is now occurring in Madagascar cannot fail to have repercussions to the north. South of Zanzibar, the Comoro archi-

pelago is still under French naval base at Mayotte with an independence called Moineaux based in Tanzania. Its desire to French will undoubtedly vigor from current Madagascar.

The consequent change important to France's to the industrialized depend on petroleum through the Mozambique nel, it seems inevitable diplomatic adjustments to be devised all the Djibouti, where nations sties, down to Madagascar has experienced severe political manifestations.

In 1971, after an arm ing by southern Malagasy men who disliked the g then in power, it was the United States has the rebels. This was not proven. Nevertheless the revolt was square French military American ambassador five principal aides were persons non grata and The reasons are still

U.S. Suspicion

Washington tended the French of prompt: pulson. King Louis X ed" Madagascar, which own to the fledgling States almost two cen But since the French influence among the they have sometimes American interest the Paris circles disliked U that U.S. investments i trol development of a superpower port at N on the Mozambique ch

Nevertheless, it wou minimal to both co permit private fleet and American interests dize overall Western co the Indian Ocean an it is consonant with modern history that should erase imperial France, such a d should not be allowed into chaos or to into the ever-increasing, s trade upon which the whole depends.

Madagascar itself i point of naval strategy. Czar Peter the Great control it long ago, has not wholly escaped of Peter's successors all their admirals, have succeeded in bu many possible fleet and air bases, both in relative terms, and the more active than any o in the Indian Ocean.

Laird's Challenge

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

unary so long as Haldeman and Ehrlichman were around.

Nor would the White House, Laird's influence there, fading in his latter months as secretary of defense, his bottom last December when he opposed Mr. Nixon's bombing of Hanoi for fear it might upset the return of American POWs. During one meeting, Haldeman was coldly outraged at Laird for holding up the President's decision, treating Laird as an interloper.

The Pressures

Even when the Watergate scandal exploded four months later, the White House did not summon Laird. Despite repeated newspaper stories that he was being hired, Mr. Nixon did not even contact him. Junior Nixon aides confirmed that the President wanted no part of Laird after last December. Pressure came not from the White House on Laird but from Laird's old colleagues in Congress.

On April 17, the two Republican congressional leaders—Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan—asked the President to name a Laird-style chief domestic aide who would consult the Hill. On April 30, Scott and Ford relayed word to Mr. Nixon through White House lobbyist William Timmons that Laird was their one and only choice. "The President did not respond."

Meanwhile, little that the White House was doing pleased Laird. He strongly disapproved of musical chair cabinet shifts as meaningless cosmetics. He wanted Mr. Nixon to take the initiative in naming a Democrat as independent Watergate prosecutor. He opposed naming Gen. Alexander Halg "interim" chief of staff, correctly predicting it would end a brilliant military career. He was appalled by inaccuracies in Mr.

Nixon's May 22 "nation statement."

As recently as May was telling friends he return to the Nixon sion. But Scott, Ford as were working hard, both and on the President discussions began by Mr. Laird's many domestic cabinet status and a NSC, neither of what policy chief Ehrlichman guaranteed access to. When Laird and the finally met at Camp Sunday, Mr. Nixon as he took no part in t gate cover-up. Laird a job that day.

From the start, Lai on Mr. Nixon to do habitually shies away wants to open the W both to Congress and press. Not only will he perience the aliena of actually hearing pendent advice from independent aide, but i be unconvincing advice. The Vietnam war is Saigon and will oppo U.S. air support unde ditions. He will pus policy gently leftward. Nearly two months privately agreed with that Mr. Nixon shou Watergate by adopting forms in one fell sw meal changes under accelerating pressures dangerous process. I himself is the latest pieceman chain.

But the larger h something quite differ tial conflict between ident and his new d unquestionably the at side man Mr. Nixon hired. The Question: necessity that brings gether them he save the Nixon pres

Letters

Varoom!

I refer to your editorials of June 2-3 concerning the Indianapolis 500 and the article on the sports page referring to Andy Granatelli. It would appear that you would now throw out the baby with the bath water instead of urging needed reforms. Referring to the deaths in auto racing as "slaughter" and "homicide" or encouraging the government's banning of auto racing is immature to say the very least.

It would have been easier and much more sensible to advocate the lowering of the race cars' rear wings or limiting the width of the tires or some such thing to slow down the cars instead of rejecting Indy out-of-hand. Furthermore, would it not have been better to find someone who

knew something about auto racing before charging off half-cocked as the editorials seem to indicate. At least Andy has some sense.

MICHAEL F. MOYNIHAN, Torredembarra, Spain.

Mideast View

Once again the United Nations is beginning a debate on the Middle East. The world has become accustomed to hearing cries of "justice for the Palestinians" from the Arab world. But what is needed is liberty and justice for all, not only the Palestinians. Furthermore, there is no Arab world. There is only a Middle East inhabited by many millions of peoples. The majority are Arabs, but the non-Arab peoples

cannot be ignored and refuse to be included in an "Arab world."

The Israelis are only the tip of this ethnic iceberg. As long as most states of the Middle East are ruled by Arabs who believe in an Arab world and think that they can saw off the tip of the iceberg, there will be neither peace nor stability in the area.

HARRY J. LIFKIN, Rehovot, Israel.

His Joke

A headline, IHT, May 26-27, could be read this way: "Turn Out Light; Syria Extends Voting One Day." I know most Arabs are usually in the dark—this may partially explain why!

W. S. MORRIS 3d, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

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Support of Dollar in Urged by France

By Carl Gewirtz

June 8 (AP)—France pressed today for U.S. support in the foreign market to support the dollar, which is as gentle a rise as 10 cents.

Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, speaking in Paris, said the dollar is the key to the economic recovery of the world.

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meanwhile the dollar, which has pushed the dollar as low as 2.57 deutsche marks and is equivalent to a revaluation of the mark, complements their own domestic battle to dampen an economic boom fueled by orders for goods from abroad.

They see this revaluation as a temporary aid in controlling the economy.

Although the expected announcement from Washington on tighter anti-inflation controls did not surface after yesterday's cabinet meeting, officials here let it be known that "things are under review" and the market place is apparently still anticipating some moves.

The dollar deteriorated modestly today but finished the week well above the lows set on Tuesday. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.6225 DM, down from 2.6425 yesterday but well over the week's low of 2.57.

It closed at 2.0785 Swiss francs, down from 2.0835 yesterday but well over the earlier low of 2.005. In France, the dollar fetched 4.3075 commercial francs, down from 4.3325 yesterday, and 4.385 financial francs, down from 4.51 but again, above the earlier low of 4.15.

Gold, which traded as high as \$130 an ounce during the week, finished at \$117.25 in London for a daily decline of \$1.25 and in Zurich it closed at \$117, a drop of \$1.50 from yesterday.

Publicly, most of the U.S. officials who participated at the bankers' meeting, sponsored by the American Bankers' Association, painted a glowing picture of the economic outlook. Privately, however, there was acknowledgment that problems exist and that the main concern was not taking measures that "tip things too far" and set off a recession.

In his luncheon speech to the bankers, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stressed the areas where Paris and Washington are in agreement and many in the audience had praise for the conciliatory tone he adopted.

However, the minister got a lukewarm reception from the mostly American audience, which was very slow in rising to its feet to greet him—in sharp contrast to the reception given to U.S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz on Wednesday.

A number of bankers, when questioned about the apparent rebuke, insisted that there was no snub intended and attributed the fact that many remained seated to the presence of the bankers' wives. Wednesday's audience was all male.

The areas of agreement about prospective monetary reform the minister cited included:

• The future system should be based on fixed but adjustable parities.

• Parity adjustments should be required of both deficits and surplus countries.

• Foreign currency assets should be convertible.

Noting that "there are indeed disagreements," he concluded by saying that since the Franco-U.S. summit in London on May 31 he has known "that our partners obviously are trying to arrive at a solution. They are trying to convince us of their point of view, and we are trying to convince them and I hope we will be more persuasive than they are."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ronson Sees Liquifin Bid Blocked

Liquifin AG's takeover bid for Ronson Corp. requires approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Administration, Ronson says in a letter to shareholders. Ronson says that because of statutory limitations on foreign ownership, its helicopter operations require such governmental approval before the takeover can become effective. Ronson adds that "important defense activities require security clearances which may not be available to companies controlled by foreign nationals."

In urging shareholders to reject the Liquifin offer, Ronson says that in 1972 it expects to report an extraordinary gain in excess of \$1 million, or more than 25 cents a share, due to dollar devaluation. The \$1.50 a share bid by Liquifin has been temporarily blocked by a restraining order issued by a federal court in Newark which will hold a hearing on June 12.

Gulf & Western Predicts Record Net

Gulf & Western Industries will report record net income for the fiscal year ending July 31, an increase from the \$98.6 million, or 68.1 cents a share, in fiscal 1972, says Charles G. Rhindorf, chairman. Sales, he adds, should rise to a record of

nearly \$1.9 billion from \$1.87 billion in fiscal 1972. Sales will top \$2 billion for the first time in fiscal 1974, he predicts.

Usinor Hopes to Maintain Dividend

Union Sidérurgique du Nord et de l'Est de la France (Usinor) hopes to pay at least the same total dividend for the 1973 financial year as the 9 francs paid for 1972, company president Maurice Borgeaud reports. He says this will be despite an increase in financial costs. Turnover during the first five months of the year amounted to 2.7 billion francs, an increase of 24.1 percent on the same 1972 period, Mr. Borgeaud says. Steel production by Usinor was 14.5 percent higher for the first five months at 4.05 million tons, with deliveries showing an increase of 13.5 percent at 3.19 million tons.

Rhône-Poulenc Expects Upturn

Rhône-Poulenc president Wilfrid Baumgartner says 1973 results should show a "marked" improvement over last year, when the group reported consolidated net profit of 284.6 million francs. He estimates group turnover will rise on average by 11 percent this year from last year's 12.5 billion francs.

Kuwait Says Motive Is Political

Gulf States to Keep Curbs on Oil Output

ROME, June 8 (AP-DJ)—Kuwait and other Arab states in the Persian Gulf will continue to hold down oil production levels "for several years, at least," Ahmad Hijazi, director of Kuwait Oil Co., said in an interview today in Il Ghazl, economic newspaper. He also said that final approval by the Kuwaiti parliament of the

preliminary agreement on participation would be forthcoming soon. He said that, in his personal view, nationalization would not give to oil-producing countries any advantages not already won in the participation pacts.

Mr. Hijazi added that the Iranian solution—effective nationalization of oil companies—would be a better solution if Iranian production is greatly increased, as the shah has proposed. Kuwait Oil is a 50-50 joint venture of British Petroleum Co. and Gulf Oil Corp.

Under the participation agreements, already approved by Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, the countries are to buy into the companies in stages, reaching 51 percent control by 1982.

Political Motive
Mr. Hijazi made it clear that the motive for controlled production was to give the countries a better bargaining position in trying to influence U.S. policy toward Israel.

He also said that for economic reasons, mainly the decline of the dollar's buying power, the countries are to buy into the companies in stages, reaching 51 percent control by 1982.

Mr. Hijazi rejected Libyan calls for immediate nationalization, which have found some supporters among Kuwaiti opposition parties.

"Libya is a long way away. I don't think it has any importance in the Arab world, at least in this part of the Arab world," Mr. Hijazi said. Kuwait would be able to change U.S. policy toward Israel because it does not face re-election. "No one can be elected President of the United States without the Jewish vote," Mr. Hijazi said, "and this conditions the attitudes toward Israel."

In a related development, top Italian oil officials said today shortages of gasoline and industrial fuel that could lead to rationing are likely to develop in Italy by mid-July.

They said this is because non-state concerns are reducing their imports both of crude and refined products.

Niccolò Pignatelli, head of Gulf Italiana SpA, told a press conference that Gulf has already reduced supplies to its distributors. Vincenzo Cassaniga, who is a member of the board of Enson Corp., said Enson's Italian affiliate is doing the same in some sectors.

Domenico Albonetti, the new

Tight Money Policy of Fed Taking Effect

Borrowings Are Level, Interest Rates Climb

NEW YORK, June 8 (Reuters).—Figures released yesterday by the New York Federal Reserve Bank indicate that the Fed's restrictive monetary stance now appears to be biting, banking sources said.

While borrowings from the Fed's discount window appeared to have leveled off, interest rates continued to rise, the sources noted.

The Fed figures for the week ended June 6 showed that nationwide borrowings from the discount window averaged \$1.64 billion a day, compared with \$2.4 billion the previous week.

The sources pointed out that the high level of borrowing the previous week had been due to technical factors.

In the four weeks to June 6, borrowings averaged \$1.89 billion a day and in the four weeks to May 9 those borrowings were an average \$1.74 billion.

Interest Rates Rise
Interest rates, on the other hand, showed sharp increases in the latest statement week. The average Fed fund rate jumped to 8.43 percent, a rise of 48 basis points over the figure for the previous week. The rate reached its highest average level since the week of May 6, 1970.

The average commercial paper rate, on which First National City Bank bases its floating prime rate, jumped 24 basis points to 7.68 percent. The three-month Treasury bill rate gained 28 basis points over the week to 7.03 percent.

Outstanding certificates of deposit in New York showed a sharp decline of \$345 million. The sources noted that although the statement week included the May 31 maturity date, the fall appeared to indicate that some banks were unable to roll over funds.

The money supply—currency plus demand deposits—showed a small increase of \$100 million to \$280.8 billion in the week to May 30, but the average increase over the past quarter is still running at around 6 percent.

Nixon's Inflation Hint Spurs Stocks Higher

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT).—Expectations that President Nixon will soon inaugurate a new anti-inflation program enabled the stock market to make a sizable advance today in moderate trading.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened higher and narrowly increased their gains until 11:30 a.m., when it was reported that the President had hinted in a commencement address at Florida Technological University in Orlando that he would act soon on a tougher wage-price control program.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which was up 5.94 shortly before the President's statement, immediately began climbing and by 12:30 p.m. was ahead 13.09, its high for the session. Prices then began to weaken somewhat and

at the close the widely followed average was up 10.38 at 920.00.

Although President Nixon did not spell out any details, administration officials said a new economic plan could be announced as early as next week. One of the main reasons for the market's decline in recent weeks has been the increasing inflationary trend.

Brokers also noted that the market's performance was helped by a continuation of short-covering begun in yesterday's afternoon rally.

Advances on the Big Board today outnumbered declines by almost 3-to-1 with 1,077 issues up and 381 down.

The improved tone of the market was reflected in the NYSE index, which includes all the common stocks traded, and which rose 0.61 to 56.29.

Turnover amounted to 14.05 million shares compared with 14.16 million shares yesterday. Zapata edged up 1.8 to 25 1/2, although the exchange halted trading in the issue during the afternoon. London-based Hambros Bank said that, on behalf of an international group of investors, it has terminated negotiations with Zapata for the acquisition of over 99 percent of the ordinary shares of Zapata Navis Shipping Co. without agreement being reached.

A Zapata spokesman said an announcement is due Monday before the stock market opens.

ITT Drops
International Telephone, however, fell 1.8 to 32 3/8. The Justice Department asked special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox to take on two more investigations, both relating to International Telephone.

In a letter to Senate Judiciary Committee chairman James Eastland, Attorney General Elliot Richardson said "the ITT inquiry has begun to overlap with the Watergate investigation."

First National City dropped 1 1/4 to 35 5/8, and McDonald's 2 1/8 to 65 1/2.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.10 to 22.57, while advances topped declines, 556 to 253. Turnover amounted to 2.40 million shares, up from 2.23 million yesterday.

Fed Boosts Discount Rate

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Board today raised the discount rate to 6 1/2 percent from 6 percent effective Monday. The boost in the rate—the fifth this year—is effective for 10 of the 12 district banks.

In allowing the higher rate the Fed said it was taking its action "in recognition of increases that have already occurred in other short-term interest rates, the recent growth in money and bank credit and the continuing rise in the general price level."

The discount rate is the fee charged to member banks on loans from their district Reserve bank.

Markets to Shut

Stock exchanges will be closed Monday, June 11, for the Whit-sun holiday in the following countries: Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany.

Markets to Shut

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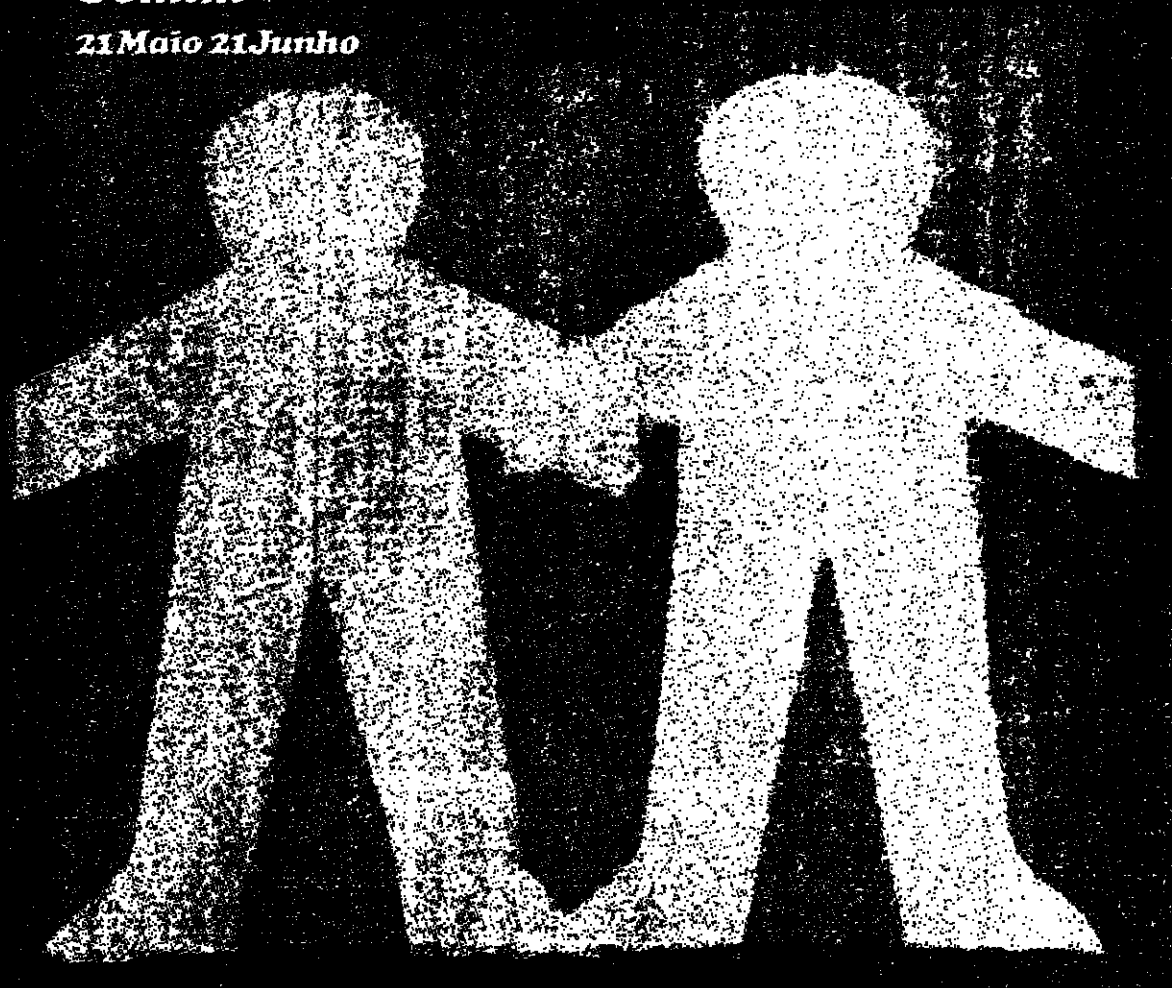
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Gemini
21 Maio 21 Junho



Algarve
The Mediterranean sun lives in the Algarve shining brightly on Torralta's enterprises. It's the beach you like, don't hesitate, go to the southern sea... and Torralta.

Troia
The capital of Tourism grows steadily every day as Troia plans for the future. In this large, modern resort you'll find a self-service restaurant which can serve thousands and three beautiful swimming pools.

Alentejo
Alentejo is assuming its traditional image of an immense plain watched over by a scorching sun. This area will be our next major Tourist endeavor.

Serra da Estrela
These beautiful and hospitable mountains retain only a memory of snow. Next month the Hotel da Serra da Estrela will open here as yet another holiday alternative for tourists in Portugal.

Decision
We offer you the many faces of Portugal. You are assured of a memorable and truly satisfying visit with us. The decision is yours.

TORRALTA

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opportunities are great. The following are a few of the interesting investment possibilities that are available through IMPULSA.

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continued on next p.

هذه امانة، للأصل

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YORK, June 8.—Cash primary markets as repis-

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Toronto Stocks

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Mutual Funds

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Japan Exporters Fear

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In 1968 Otto Normalverbraucher, Germany Doe, said the Bundesbank was accumulating less dollars, and bought himself gold at 35...

INVESTMENT INDEX' next issue reports presumed briefing of V. Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt, the world's most important Finance Ministers (besides the Japanese) and how they solve the monetary crisis by "disciplinary recycling"...

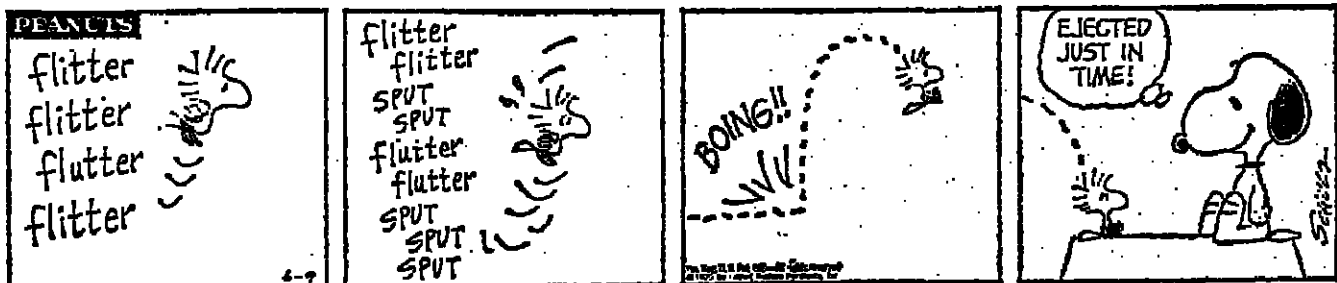
Ask for your free sample of this unique service and find out how he makes money amid the crisis. It is likely to build up to a collapse situation in many values.

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PEANUTS



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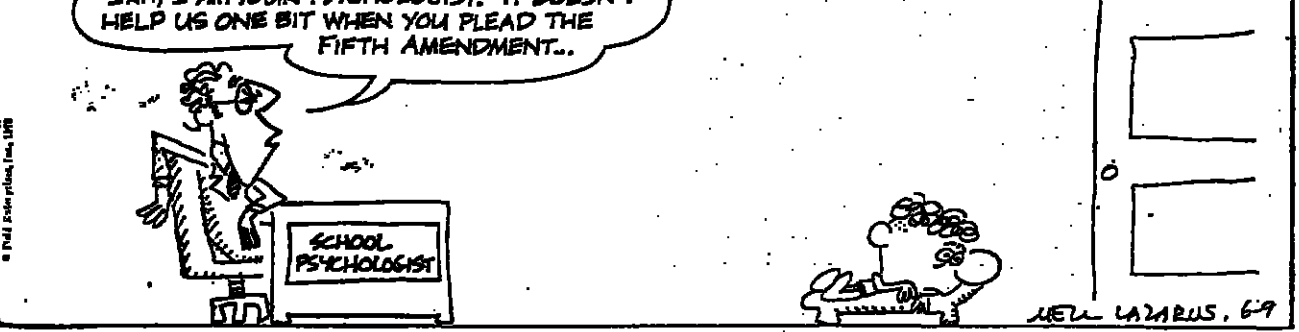
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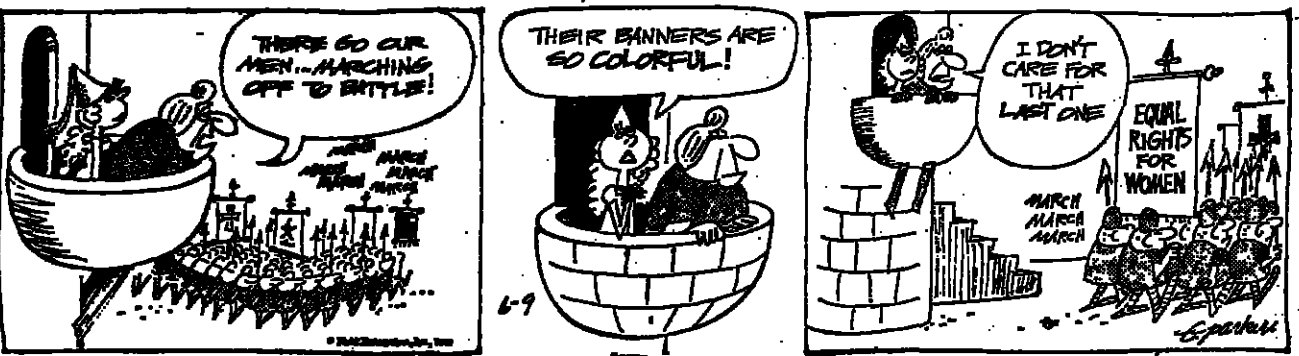
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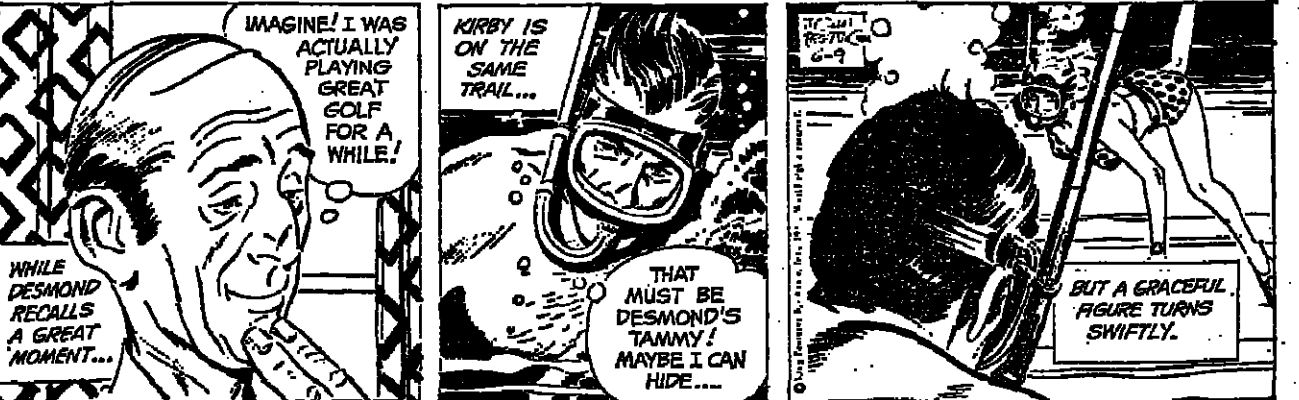
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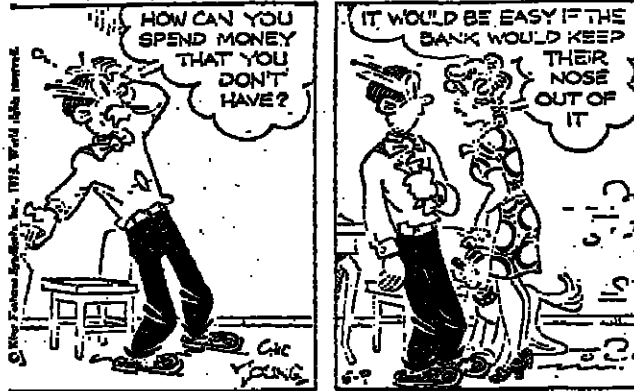
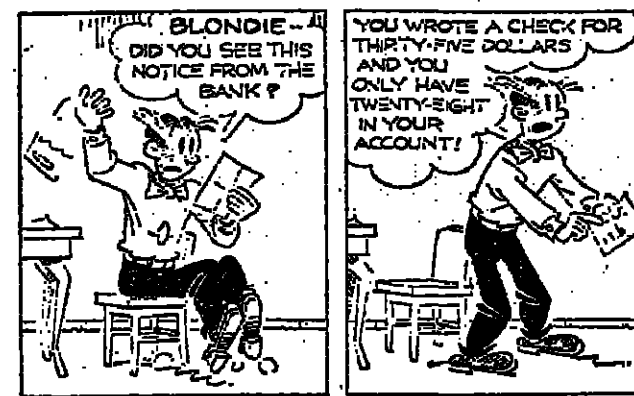
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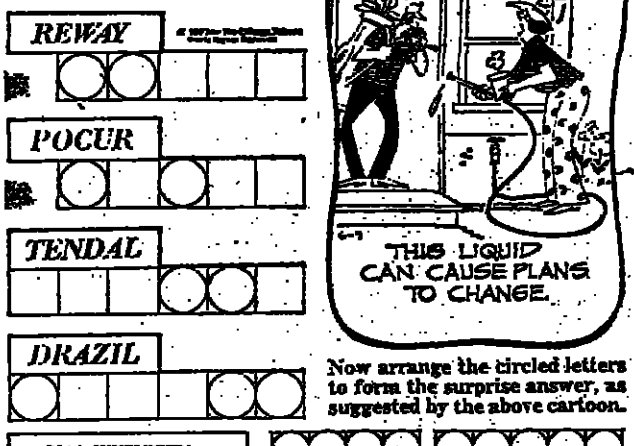


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

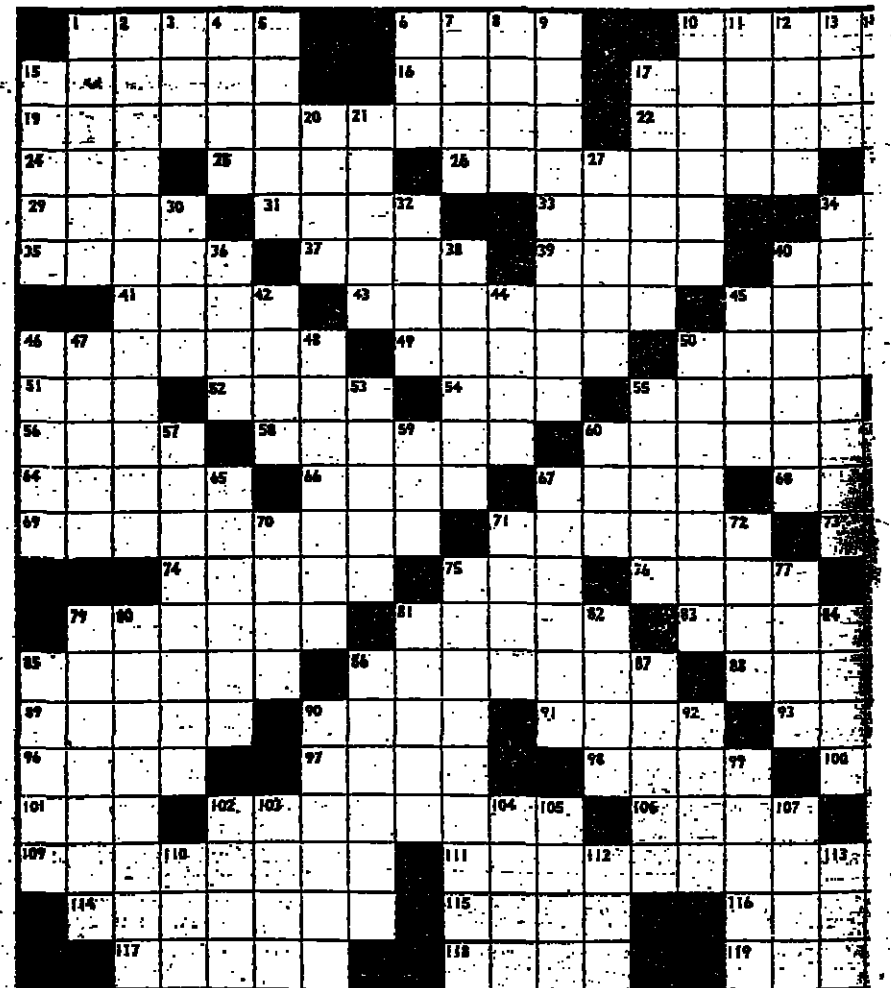
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: DERRY BANG, DITHER QUAVER
Answer: What was the outcome of all that activity at the brewery?—RPER

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

PHYSICAL CULTURE—By Alfio Micci



DOWN
1. Shy machine
2. Cardiac killer
3. Zap on
4. Banquet scale
5. Judged
6. Fervent
7. Like some paper
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BOOKS

WISCONSIN DEATH TRIP

By Michael Levy. Unpagged. Illustrated Pantheon. Hardcover, \$15; paperback, \$

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haus

AT a superficial glance, this remarkable book—an experiment in psycho-history by a young photographer and historian—appears unimpressive if not downright repugnant. At first it seems to be nothing more than a collection of ancient photographs of horses, houses and people—you can almost smell the dust and rot on them—interspersed with items of bad news from a small-town Midwestern newspaper. But on closer inspection, a fascination sets in: The photographs start to glow with an eerie otherworldliness, as if their subjects—even the horses—were archetypal phantoms materializing at a séance and imploring us mutely for attention: the news items begin to work on us like a Ripley's "Believe It or Not" of the macabre and demented.

On closer inspection, we learn that most of the photos were taken between 1880 and 1910 by one Charley Van Schaick, a resident of Black River Falls in Jackson County, Wis., whose trade it was to record in crystallized silver emulsion the austere images of his fellow townspeople and their homes and business establishments; and whose lifework has been preserved by the Wisconsin State Historical Society. We learn that those macabre news items, reporting incidents after incidents of pestilence, famine, insanity and death, were culled by Mr. Levy from the state, county and town news written by one Frank Cooper and his son George for The Badger State Banner; and that they are interspersed montage-like with items of history and gossip and selections from the writings of such novelists as Hamlin Garland, Sinclair Lewis and Glenway Wescott.

Yet given this specific information, our interest grows un-specific. We gradually stop wondering to whom these haunted, ravaged faces belong, or whose children those are in their tiny coffins, or why that man is standing naked on a hillside flexing his muscles. Inexorably, the separate stories of disaster merge into a numbing pattern of bankruptcy, unemployment, starvation, suicide, murder, insanity, disease and arson made bearable (and even bizarrely humorous at times) only by an occasional odd item about a man who accidentally swallowed his false teeth, a woman under a compulsion to hurl stones through plateglass windows, a man driven to the state mental asylum by his obsession with building a perpetual-motion machine or a woman in a catatonic trance mistakenly buried alive.

And what asserts itself is a transcendent sense of history—a collective image of deprivation and suffering brought on by economic bust, poor health conditions and long, cold winters. What captures the reader is an aura, easy to conceive theoretically but rarely caught so palpably by conventional histories—a sense of what it was like for people to live through a without knowing, as must know, what the past, held in store I am not sure is precisely what tended to convey permanent, or rather sure he has conveyed much as he hoped from his introduction, he seems whole effect of his both subtle and it is; what he missed is that no possibly keep his open to so much that what holds on the items that are dully belied.

Nor am I sure I major conclusions, as they may be, are by the "evidence" if evidence it may 1 18th-century Ameri- sions about the diff urban and rural I food for thought, single portion of Black River Falls obsessive-compulsively ideally suited to the ing demanded by dream (which is w- dered their child suicide—when the sour is most inter- sions further est such speculations suited to the obliga up of a doctoral (which is what "W Trip" was initial be" than to the t by this delicate bl- ages from the pas- still, Mr. Levy in his main intent take "an exercise actuality... as periment in alche- exercise in history, pages the grieving American dream h- to haunt us down t our present reality.

Mr. Lehmann-Haus

York Times book

Japanese

Brings \$70

NEW YORK, June 8—Sam Someya, a 32-year-old Japanese immigrant, has paid a record \$70,000 for a 14th-century Japanese sword brought to the United States by an American World War II soldier.

The previous record was \$30,000 for a sword bought by a collector in 1961.

The sword, which Someya has a 30-1 record for, was forged by master swordsmith in 1312, said he would take and see if it could as a national treasure.

Experts estimate it may be four other hands of former vicemen that co designations.

ملکات العرب

Secretariat 1-to-5 to Succeed Winner of Triple Crown

In 13 runnings of the Jersey Derby, six horses have gone on to win the Belmont. The last was Pass Catcher, runner-up in the 1971 Memorial Day race at Garden State Park. Pvt. Smiles, a nonwinner until April, closed from 17 lengths back in the 1 1/8-mile Jersey Derby to take second.

| Horse | Owner | Jockey | Prob. Odds |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| RETARIAT | Meadow Stable | R. Turcotte | 1-5 |
| SMILES | C.V. Whitney | D. Gargan | 10-1 |
| GALLANT | A.I. Appleton | A. Cordero Jr. | 15-1 |
| KNIGHTLY DAWN | Sigmond Sommer | E. Vellemre | 3-1 |
| ICE A PRINCE | Edmundorf Farm | B. Seass | 50-1 |
| SEAM | Sigmond Sommer | L. Picay Jr. | 3-1 |

"Should leave him in barn," Sham's trainer said of Twice a Prince. "No bring him here."

"How does Lucien feel about getting the No. 1 post?" somebody asked.

"What's the difference?" said Jimmy Conway, who saddled Chateaugay to win 10 years ago. "All he has to do is get around the upper turn and into the backstretch without falling down."

Thursday's Line Scores

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Los Angeles | 009 | 100 | 021 | 12 1 |
| Chicago | 000 | 009 | 002 | 5 0 |
| Pitchers: L. Burch (8) (4-0), R. Davis (10th). | | | | |
| Atlanta | 000 | 010 | 008 | 5 0 |
| Monkies | 000 | 000 | 000 | 0 0 |

players to be named later.

The 30-year-old McDowell, who originally received \$75,000 to sign with the Cleveland Indians in 1960, spent 10 seasons with them before being traded to the Giants for Gaylord Perry and shortstop Frank Duffy on Nov. 28, 1971.

"There's space in the world for only one 24-hour race," Wyer said. "This one has the tradition and everything else. I don't think there's room for another. Anyway, it's too exhausting."

climbing specialist, won the 19th and penultimate leg of the Tour of Italy cycling race today, but Belgian cyclist Eddy Merckx kept the overall leadership of the race.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------|
| Detroit | 000 | 000 | 000-0 5 0 |
| California | 000 | 000 | 000-2 3 1 |
| Fryman, Timmerman (8), Scherman (8) and Preban: Ryan (776) and Tok borg, L-Fryman (2-6). | | | |
| New York | 000 | 000 | 000-5 2 0 |
| Texas | 011 | 300 | 000-1 16 0 |
| Alfred, McDaniel (4) and Burns (4) | 000 | 000 | 000-0 1 0 |
| Allen, Paul (3), Stanhouse (1), Hud- son (9) and Billings, W-Stanhouse (3), L-McDaniel (4-2). | | | |
| Chicago | 000 | 020 | 010-3 7 5 |
| Baltimore | 000 | 100 | 001-2 5 0 |
| Stone, Forster (6) and Herrmann; Palmer, Jackson (8) and Williams, W- Stone (3-1), L-Palmer (6-4). HR-Davis | | | |

Camino, 31, voted top matador by critics last year, made the announcement in an interview while his brother, Joaquin, 29, was being buried in their home town of Camas, a suburb of Portland.

